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Premier Kim Il Sung Cites Model Workers

Premier Kim Il Sung on Sept. 17 and 18 cited workers, technicians and office employes for their patriotic devotion and creative enthusiasm they had displayed in development of a mine and construction of four new ore dressing plants.

The mine and other four ore dressing plants were developed and built with Korean techniques and materials only, as a major move to increase economic production and boost national defence potential.

This demonstrates the vitality of the self-supporting national economy firmly founded in the northern half of the Republic.

The development of the mine and construction of the four ore dressing plants were carried out in accordance with an economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party of giving precedence to mining and power industries over others and adding flesh to the skeletons of the industry and effectively using it, and were completed on the occasion of Miners' Day, the third Sunday of September.

All the mines and four plants are equipped with modern automated installations and will fully exploit rich underground resources of the country.

The cited workers, technicians and office workers were presented with letters of commendation and gifts from the Premier and decorated with Orders and Medals of the Republic from the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Blasts Jap. Side for Red Cross Talks Standstill

PYONGYANG, Sept. 21 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued today the following statement denouncing the sabotage of the Japanese side which has brought to a complete standstill the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan.

The statement reads in full:

The talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan have now come to a complete standstill owing to sabotage on the part of the Japanese side.

The repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan is part of the work for clearing the historical crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people in the past.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently been making sincere efforts at the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the realization of the unanimous desire of the entire Korean citizens in Japan to return to their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese side, however, has not given up the sinister scheme to unilaterally wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, cooking up the sophistry that "the purport of the repatriation agreement has been attained," "another way of repatriation can be found" and so forth.

There are today in Japan more than 17,800 Korean citizens who have already complied with formalities of repatriation application and a daily growing number of people are expressing their desire to return to the homeland, despite the illegal closure of the offices for the reception of repatriation applications, by the Japanese side and barbarous suppression by the Japanese Government authorities.

The repatriation operation must at all events be kept going, as long as there are those desirous of returning home.

The Japanese side asserts that those who wish to be repatriated can go home by some other means after the annulment of the existing repatriation agreement.

As for the most judicious and reasonable way of repatriation for the Korean citizens in Japan, it is to extend the present repatriation agreement without change.

The argument itself of the Japanese authorities about another "way" does not stand to reason and it is an artifice for barring the route of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities can never evade the legal and moral obligation to ensure to the end the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan with a sense of responsibility.

But, at the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates, the Japanese side has from the beginning taken an insincere stand and, ignoring international law, international practices and humanitarian principles, tried to break up the talks and go home, categorically opposing the unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement, and resorted to a crafty ruse to mislead public opinion.

The delegate of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in order to break the deadlock created in the talks by the Japanese side, proposed to invite to the talks a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, (CHONGRYUN) which represents the rights and interests of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, and listen directly to his opinion.

It is a necessary and just step for successfully ensuring the talks to invite a representative of CHONGRYUN to attend the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates.

CHONGRYUN is the direct party concerned which not only represents the will and interests of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan but

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DPRK Foreign Ministry

Flays U.S. for Anti-Communist Row

PYONGYANG, Sept. 19 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Sept. 19 condemning the U.S. imperialists for ever more viciously weaving criminal machinations and kicking up a new "anti-communist" row lately in order to provoke a new war in Korea. The full text of the statement is carried on page 6.

Telegrams of Greetings

* **Premier Kim Il Sung** sent on Sept. 22 a congratulatory telegram to **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, upon his 60th birthday.

* **Premier Kim Il Sung** sent a telegram of greetings on Sept. 20 to **President Modibo Keita** on the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul Addresses U Thant

PYONGYANG, Sept. 16 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent a letter to United Nations Secretary General U Thant, requesting him to distribute to the delegates of the U.N. member nations as an official document the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated Aug. 21, 1967, clarifying its stand on the attempt of U.S. imperialism to force again the United Nations to discuss the "Korean question" at the 22nd session of its General Assembly.

According to a report from New York, the statement of the DPRK Government was distributed on Sept. 14 at the United Nations as an official document.

A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on Sept. 15 at the Moranbong Theatre in denunciation of the Japanese authorities' scheme to wreck the repatriation operation of Koreans in Japan and their criminal suppression of applicants for repatriation.

CHONGRYUN Demands Extension

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) on Sept. 18 issued a statement in connection with the serious impasse created in the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow for unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan owing to the untenable manoeuvres of the Japanese side to wreck the repatriation operation by all means.

That day, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, received reporters and answered a number of questions put by them on the statement.

Fully laying bare the sinister scheme of the Japanese side to scrap the repatriation agreement, the statement strongly demanded that the Japanese Government and the Japan Red Cross extend the present agreement without amendment, complying with the proposal of the delegate of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, reopen the closed offices for the reception of repatriation applications, and let a delegate of CHONGRYUN attend the talks.

Algerian Paper Hails

Korean People's Success Under Leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung

A recent issue of Algerian paper **"La Republique"** published a lengthy article entitled, "Country's reunification, unanimous goal of the 40 million Korean people," together with a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the successes made by the Korean people under the leadership of their respected and beloved leader, Premier Kim Il Sung, the article wrote in block-letters:

Nineteen years are but a moment in the 5,000 year-long history of the Korean people. But in this period the people of this country opened a new age of prosperity and development under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Referring to the fact that the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung ushered in a great new era of revolution marking an epochal turning point in the development of the national liberation struggle and communist movement in the DPRK by organizing the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the article went on:

From the first day of the Japanese imperialists' occupation, the Korean people fought courageously against the aggressors, not yielding to persecution or oppression, but they did not have their leader. Therefore, the struggle in this period could not win, though the sacrifice was great. It was under such a situation that Premier Kim Il Sung stood in person at the head of the struggle and revolution from the early 1930s.

Premier Kim Il Sung is shown to give on-the-spot instructions to the workers at the Hwanghai Iron Works. Premier Kim Il Sung spends most of his time with working people.

He led the Korean people to victory, overcoming all difficulties, to save the nation. Premier Kim Il Sung directly organized the first detachment of anti-Japanese guerrillas and launched an armed struggle, arraying the revolutionary forces against the counter-revolutionary forces.

Recalling that after liberation Premier Kim Il Sung led the Korean people to victory, having indicated the line of establishing a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the country, the paper continued:

The Korean revolution became further complex and arduous owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial enslavement policy in South Korea. Under such circumstances, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth the line of creating a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of Korea and, to this end, rallied the entire people around the Korean Workers' Party and organized and mobilized them in the struggle for the complete independence of the fatherland.

Thus, the people's regime was founded under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party and the land reform, nationalization of industries and other democratic reforms were enforced in the northern half of the country.

The new people's democratic system became a reliable and powerful guarantee for the construction of a democratic, independent and mighty state and for the reunification of the fatherland. Dwelling on the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948 through the general elections by the North and South Korean people, the paper said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the genuine and only lawful regime of the Korean people.

It has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and it embodies the unanimous desire of the 40 million Korean people.

After reviewing the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction under the banner of the Republic, the paper exposed with concrete facts the devastation of South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' occupation.

It said:

The Korean revolution has not yet triumphed throughout the country. South Korea has been converted into a hell in the literal sense of the term under the colonial occupation of the U.S. imperialists for more than two decades.

The first target of the 40 million Korean people is to expel the U.S. imperialists from their territory and unify their country under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the happiness and progress of the Korean people.

Pres. Han Duk Su Appeals to World Scholars

——Over Question of Approval of Korean University——

In connection with the question of getting legal status of Korean University in Tokyo, President Han Duk Su of the university sent on Sept. 20 a letter to presidents of universities, prominent scholars, men of culture across the world and international organizations, in which he asked for their support so that the Japanese Government should guarantee self-dependent education of Korean citizens in Japan in their mother tongue and refrain from politically oppressing legal authorization of Korean University. The letter reads in part:

Korean people in Japan have conducted national education for their children in their mother tongue since Korea was liberated in 1945 from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and established complete education system with the founding of Korean University in 1956. This was an urgently needed work for creating new culture of Korea and strengthening international friendship with the peoples of the world.

Thanks to deep solicitude extended by the fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the devoted efforts of Korean residents in Japan, Korean University has made remarkable progress since its founding, and now has six faculties with an enrolment of some 1,000 students who are all working hard and enjoying a happy college life.

Moreover, Korean University has been promoting scientific exchange and friendship with universities and research centers in Japan and other foreign countries.

Maintaining the stand of not interfering in the internal affairs of Japan and respecting the law of this country, Korean University has made persistent efforts to get the legal status of miscellaneous school under the Japanese School Education Law.

On the basis of the public opinion, Tokyo Governor Ryokichi Minobe who has the authority to grant legal approval to our university, on the relevant legal grounds, in early September, took administrative procedures regarding recognition of the university and referred the matter to the Tokyo Metropolitan Private School Council.

However, the Japanese Government is committing unjustifiable political interference in the question to frustrate legal authorization of Korean University, while refusing to admit graduates from Korean high schools into Japanese universities.

We cannot but declare that this is a serious violation of democracy and the basic human rights such as the principles of academic freedom and equal opportunities for education.

In sending this letter to you, I wish to ask for your support so that the Japanese Government should guarantee self-dependent education of Korean citizens in Japan in their mother tongue and refrain from politically oppressing legal authorization of Korean University.

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has been undertaking the repatriation operation in the past 8 years.

The Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN issued a statement of the 18th, warmly supporting the proposal of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But, the Japanese side is opposing the participation of the delegate of CHONGRYUN in the talks and went so far as to refuse the discussion of all questions and openly asserts that there is no need of continuing the talks any longer.

This reveals in all nakedness the original, criminal intention of the Japanese side to unilaterally wreck the repatriation operation; this is a wanton infringement upon the elementary human rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and an open challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the progressive people of the whole world who value justice and humanitarianism.

Such shameless machinations of the Sato Government of Japan prove that it is trying to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of agression and war and secure one more lever in its political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, which has been going on since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," by sabotaging the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan which should be solved on the lofty humanitarian principle.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will never tolerate the scheme of the Japanese Government to unilaterally abrogate the present repatriation agreement in pursuance of sinister political ends.

Nothing can dampen the ardent desire of the Korean citizens in Japan to lead a new happy life in the socialist fatherland where the century-old aspiration of the nation has been realized under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

There should be no further mockery of the repatriation question which is related to the life or death of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan.

No one should infringe upon the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to repatriation and all the Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home will surely return to their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the Japanese side doggedly insists on unilaterally wrecking the talks, grave consequences will ensue and it will be held entirely responsible for this.

34th Anniversary of Attack on Tungning

The attack on Tungning county seat 34 years ago, that is, on September 6, 1933 was the first large-scale attack on a county seat which the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the direct leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung waged in cooperation with anti-Japanese national salvation army units.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied Northeast China in 1931 and further intensified their fascist suppression in Korea, while actively pushing ahead their war of aggression against the continent. They frantically tried to convert Korea into their "solid rear" and their "supply base."

With a view to legalizing their aggression and creating a favourable situation for aggression against the continent, the Japanese imperialists resorted to outrageous schemes of every description to paralyse the national and class consciousness of the Korean and Chinese peoples and stamp out their anti-Japanese idea, and revolutionary forces by instilling into their minds the ideas of national chauvinism.

Under such circumstances, the anti-Japanese national salvation army which was resolved to fight against the Japanese imperialists was deceived by the false propaganda or wavered, being scared by their suppressive moves.

The anti-Japanese national salvation army was a nationalist army representing the interests of the landlords and capitalists. Their anti-Japanese ideas were not thorough. When they were trapped in the vicious schemes of the enemy, they directed the brunt of their struggle against the Communists, instead of against the Japanese imperialists, and some of them even were ready to surrender themselves to the enemy.

Under such circumstances, to form an anti-Japanese united front with the national salvation army and to further strengthen the unity with them was an urgent problem to be solved in the course of the revolution.

The Tungning Battle—on Sept. 6, 1933 Marshal Kim Il Sung commanded the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the anti-Japanese national salvation army in their first joint operation against the Tungning county seat occupied by the Japanese imperialists.

The solution of this problem, however, was very difficult in those days when the enemy was intensifying his machinations.

This task was successfully carried out only under the correct leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at that time Marshal Kim Il-Sung set forth the correct line that the anti-Japanese national salvation army units could fight, together with the guerrillas, against the Japanese imperialists when the guerrillas brought them round, taking into consideration their anti-Japanese sentiments, though they were possessed of passivism and vacillation. And he set a practical example personally in solving this problem.

Marshal Kim Il Sung went to the Luotzekou area leading more than 50 men braving all dangers and directly met Wu Yi-cheng, leader of the anti-Japanese national salvation army. There he exposed the cunning nature of the national estrangement policy of the Japanese imperialists and logically expounded the significance and necessity of combined operations, thereby opening up a new phase in forming the united front with the anti-Japanese national salvation army.

The Tungning county seat in the Chinese-Soviet border region was a politically and militarily important town, where one battalion of the Japanese army, one regiment of the puppet Machukuo army, many Japanese and Manchukuo police and self-defence corps were permanently stationed and various military installations were set up

The anti-Japanese guerrillas from Wangching and Fusung formed the main force in attacking the Tungning county seat. The anti-Japanese national salvation armies in East Manchuria commanded by Brigadier Sze Li San-hsia, Commanders Tsai and Wu Yi-cheng were drawn into the offensive operation.

On the orders of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the attack on the Tungning county seat started on the night of Sept. 6.

A fierce battle took place.

Soldiers of the anti-Japanese national salvation army began to run away when they met with a stubborn resistance of the enemy. But the guerrillas bravely fought the enemy, bearing the brunt of the three to four hour-long bitter battle.

The battle ended in a brilliant victory for the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The guerrillas inflicted more than 500 casualities on the enemy and captured quantities of war materials in this battle.

Under the outstanding command of Marshal Kim Il Sung they carried out successfully the difficult task of undertaking the main target of displaying peerless heroism and valour, and conducted splendidly joint operations with the anti-Japanese national salvation army, exercising a great political influence on it.

When Sze, commander of anti-Japanese national salvation army unit, wounded by an enemy bullet, was exposed to a danger of being captured, his orderly and adjutant left him in the lurch. But Marshal Kim Il Sung hurriedly dispatched his men to rescue him.

Following this attack, some men and officers of the anti-Japanese national salvation army having a misunderstanding of a wrong approach to the communists until they were convinced of their error and firmly believed that they would be able to emerge triumphant in their struggle only by staging joint operations with the guerrillas.

The victorious attack on the Tungning county seat exploded to pieces the myth about the "invincibility of the Imperial Army" and demonstrated the growing force of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, thus greatly inspiring the people for a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The attack also boosted the morale of the men and commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, reinforced the fighting will of the guerrillas, and contributed greatly to the development of guerrilla tactics and military arts.

This battle, one of the most important battles fought in the first half of the 1930s, recorded brilliant achievements.

World Public Demand Unamended Extension of Agreement

In connection with the vicious machinations of the Japanese Government to scrap the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, scathingly condemning its act, international organizations and social bodies of various countries throughout the world, strongly demand that the Sato Government extend the repatration agreement without amendment.

IADL

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a communique, castigating the criminal manoeuvres of the Sato Government to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan.

Recalling the fact that the Japanese authorities decided to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement concluded between the Red Cross organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan, the communique emphasized:

The IADL demands the Japanese authorities extend the repatriation agreement as it is and solve this question on humanitarian principles.

WFDY

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth sent recently a telegram of protest to Japanese Prime Minister Sato denouncing its scheme to abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan.

The telegram said:

The WFDY Bureau strongly demands that the Japanese Government extend unconditionally the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan without amendment and withdraw at once its illegal decision against the extension

VDR

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), received a telegram on Sept. 13 from Ha Huy Giap, President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association.

Pointing to the fact that lately the reactionary Government of Japan, at the dictates of U.S. imperialism, announced the unilateral abrogation of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan demanding the undamended extension of the repatriation agreement and viciously scheming to deport them to South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism, the telegram said:

We fully support the statement of the spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry dated Sept. 9, 1967, and strongly demand the reactionary Government of Japan respect the just desire of the Korean citizens in Japan for the unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement and immediately stop its suppression and persecution of Korean citizens in Japan.

* * *

In other countries there were reports of condemnation of the Japanese Government's unilateral "decision" of scrapping the repatriation agreement.

The Cuban Women's Organization lately issued a statement, strongly denouncing the Japanese Government's absurd moves as utterly unacceptable. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Red Cross Society accused in a statement the Japanese Government for its illegal machinations. Mongolian paper **"Unen"** and Cambodian paper **"Phnom Penh Press"** also scathingly flayed the Japanese Government.

254th MAC Meet

U.S. Violations of Korean Armistice Agreement Sternly Denounced

The 254th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) was held recently at Panmunjom, at the request of the Korean-Chinese side, a KCNA report from Kaesong said.

At the meeting, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, strongly protested to the U.S. side and called it to account for the reckless military provocations perpetrated recently by the U.S. imperialist aggressors on an ever greater scale and more viciously for the purpose of destroying the Korean armistice and igniting a new war.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook at the meeting, on Aug. 27 and 28 and on Sept. 4, the U.S. side fired a total of 76 shells into the demilitarized zone (DMZ), at four different times, with 106mm mortars, 105mm howitzers and 81mm mortars. From Aug. 16 to Sept. 5, they perpetrated the provocative hostile acts of firing toward the Korean-Chinese side a total of 7,000 bullets, on 37 occasions, with heavy machineguns, light machineguns, M-1 rifles and carbines illegally brought into the DMZ.

According to the major general, the Korean-Chinese side proposed to the U.S. side to convene the 254th meeting of the MAC on Aug. 21 for the purpose of taking effective measures for curbing the grave armed provocations of the U.S. side.

However, when the Korean-Chinese side called the meeting, the U.S. side put up fantastic arguments and sophistries, such as "We had not been informed of the agenda," "Let us conduct a joint investigation" and "There is no need for a meeting," with the aim of boycotting the meeting, thereby creating an artificial obstacle in the way of normal functioning of the MAC.

He warned that the U.S. side should bear in mind that if they, refusing to look straight at the obtaining situation, persist in reckless military provocations against the Korean-Chinese side they will be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom and that if they, defying the Korean-Chinese side's repeated warnings, continuously cling to indiscreet adventures, they will be unable to escape a more powerful and merciless retaliatory blow.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook strongly demanded the U.S. side take immediately out of the DMZ all the lethal weapons illegally introduced there in wanton violation of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement, apologize to the Korean-Chinese side for its gun firing, armed attacks and armed raids against the Korean-Chinese side, severely punish the prime movers who planned, organized and directed those criminal acts and all the criminals involved in them.

Meanwhile, at 1:00 hour 55 minutes, Sept. 14, the U.S. soldiers armed with various heavy weapons committed the criminal act of launching an armed attack on the Korean-Chinese side's post after intruding into the area north of the northern demarcation line, 5 km southeast of Kuhwa-ri.

A unit of the Korean People's Army immediately took a self-defense measure, dealing a telling counter-blow to the armed invaders and repulsing them.

The enemy hurriedly took to its heels, leaving a number of bodies and many weapons of various kinds and explosives.

According to the statement made by Col. Han Joo Kyung, secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, at the 340th Secretaries' Meeting on Sept. 13 at Panmunjom, the U.S. side illegally introduced into the DMZ and put away at its posts 16 heavy machineguns, 83 light machineguns, and over 1,000 carbines on 104 occasions from Aug. 9 to Sept. 11 and committed the criminal acts of bringing into the DMZ six machineguns of 12.7mm calibre on Aug. 10, 11, 21, 24 and Sept. 7.

On Sept. 10 and 11, the U.S. side openly committed the grave criminal act of drawing into the DMZ hundreds of personnel armed with carbines.

Pak Clique Stepping Up Preparations for Dispatch of 30,000 More Troops to S.V.

The Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea are vigorously pushing forward preparations for an additional dispatch of 30,000 more troops to South Vietnam, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. This was reported by "Washington Post," an American newspaper, in its Sept. 18 issue.

This planned dispatch of 30,000 more South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam is part of the plan for a new, large-scale dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam, a plan which the notorious C. Taylor, former U.S. Ambassador to Saigon, had urged the South Korean puppets to work out, during his stay in Seoul.

The Pak Jung Hi clique had been eagerly denying the widespread suspicion that South Korea was going to send more troops to South Vietnam, saying that "South Korea has no plan to send any additional troops to South Vietnam in the future."

Their argument, however, proved to be a blatant lie, which they had had to tell, faced with the growing opposition of the popular masses to the dispatch of troops, as well as with strong denunciation by the world public opinion.

In addition to this planned dispatch of combat-ready units, the traitorous South Korean puppets are eagerly stepping up preparations for dispatch of 20,000 youths and the middle-aged to the war-torn country, under the name of "logistics supporting corps."

Growing War Racket in S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists are kicking up a provocative military racket every day all over South Korea to increase tension in Korea and give spurs to the frantic fascist "anti-communist" racket of their running-dogs.

The puppet Defense Ministry, at the dictates of the U.S. 8th Army Command occupying South Korea, issued on Sept. 20 an emergency mobilization order to the puppet Marine reserves in Kyonggi, North and South Choongchung and North Cholla Provinces, according to a report of Radio Joongang from Seoul. These "reserves" will be driven out in a half-month military exercise.

South Korean News Agency Dongyang Tongshin reports that the puppet army started a so-called "check roll-call" on the ground force "reserves" throughout South Korea. Meanwhile, the puppet Public Security Bureau issued a "special mobilization order" to the entire "combat police corps" organized recently in connection with the "anti-communist" racket, according to another report of the news agency.

In the Chinhae Bay in the South Sea, a so-called "ROK-U.S. joint naval salvage exercise" is under way, a press report says.

Meanwhile, a large-scale landing exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean navy has been going on on the eastern coast of South Korea near Pohang Port, North Kyungsang Province, since Sept. 11.

S. Korean Workers' Struggles Mounting

South Korean workers are waging vigorous struggles against harsh fascist suppression and persecution by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and for democratic rights.

The characteristic features of the recent struggles of South Korean workers are that economic demands for better living conditions are becoming closely linked with political demands for democratic rights, and that political demands are steadily increasing in proportion.

In the struggle of South Korean workers, the proportion of political demand represented only four per cent in 1964, but it rose to 18.2 per cent in 1965 and 22 per cent in 1966. This year, this proportion is rising still higher.

The struggle of the workers for democratic rights involves all the industrial domains and vast areas of South Korea and it is becoming more active and stubborn and solidarity is growing.

This indicates that the South Korean working class is being politically awakened and its consciousness and organization are enhancing gradually, and this reflects its unanimous determination not to endure any longer colonial oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its stooges, rightless state, poverty resulting therefrom.

The most prevalent demand of the workers in their struggles for democratic rights is the enforcement of the 8-hour workday. (South Korean workers in all domains are forced to work hard for 12 to 16 hours.) To cite a few instances, in February, more than 12,600 workers hired at the "Daihan Transport Company," "Hankook Transport Company" and "Daihan Forwarding Company" run by the puppet Government waged a strike in demand of 8-hour workday.

Over 1,400 workers hired at the U.S. army organs in the Seoul area staged a strike in February against the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to lengthen the working hour, finally thwarting it.

The South Korean workers are waging an active movement for the formation of trade unions and freedom of their activity. This struggle is vigorous especially among the Korean workers hired at U.S. imperialist aggressor army organs, who are undergoing unbearable national humiliation and persecution and slave labour. Such a struggle was waged by the workers employed at a U.S. army unit in Pajoo district, Kyonggi Province, and at U.S. army organs in Inchon, Taegu and Taejon.

Such active forms of struggle as dispute, strike, sit-in and demonstration take the greater proportion in their struggle, and sometimes they wage a violent struggle.

Besides, South Korean workers are fighting dauntlessly for collective contracts and against unlawful dismissal, arrest and imprisonment and infringement upon human rights.

The bus drivers and conductresses in Masan, South Kyungsang Province, called a strike in protest against the illegal arrest of their colleagues by the puppet police and the bus girls in Taejon walked out against the outrageous infringement upon their human rights by the company side.

The struggles of South Korean workers for democratic rights are growing in scope, enlisting the sympathy of people.

Seoul Students Demonstrate Against "Election" Fraud

Over 200 students of the Commercial College of the Seoul National University on Sept. 11 waged a demonstration against the election rigging by the Pak Jung Hi clique, according to a South Korean news agency report.

They held a "meeting denouncing the June 8 fraudulent elections" at their college auditorium.

Loudly chanting slogans denouncing the election swindle, the students scathingly exposed all the "election" irregularities committed by the puppet clique.

Then, they started a demonstration.

Later, the students waged a sit-down on the campus.

One More "Anti-Communist" Apparatus Set Up

News dispatches from Seoul said that the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, newly set up "Combat Police Units" on Sept. 1 in all provinces of South Korea.

These units are for suppressing and massacring patriots and innocent people, under the name of "anti-communism."

The Pak Jung Hi clique decided on Aug. 1 to merge the existing "anti-communist" suppressive organs into "Combat Police Units" and busied themselves with preparations, giving "anti-communist" fascist education to the members of the units in the special service corps of the puppet ground force in Wonjoo, Kangwon Province.

Continuing for About 6 Months

Koreans' Campaigns for Right to Repatriation Gaining Momentum

Prospective Korean returnees from Fukui and other prefectures in a street parade through downtown Niigata City, denouncing Japanese authorities' machinations to sabotage their repatriation work and appealing for increased support of Japanese people for their movements demanding unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement (Sept. 23)

Demanding unamended extension of the present Agreement on the Rapatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, representatives of the prospective returnees living in Tokyo on Sept. 21 made a round of visits to Japanese Prime Minister's official residence, the Foreign and Justice Ministries, and other authorities concerned, as well as to the Japan Red Cross. The representatives handed written petitions to the Japanese authorities concerned, and protested to them against their persistent efforts to lead the repatriation service to destruction. These vicious efforts on the part of the Japanese authorities, they said, are responsible for the possible failure of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow.

A similar protest was made earlier on Sept. 20 when Korean people in Chiba Prefecture visited the chapter of the Japan Red Cross in the prefecture and other municipal governmental offices. They strongly demanded that the authorities concerned immediately reopen offices for reception of repatriation applications, and that they immediately take proper measures for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

On Sept. 16, 10 Koreans living in Mobara City, Chiba Prefecture, visited the Mobara Municipal Government Office and forced competent officials to receive their applications for repatriation.

Petition movements by prospective Korean returnees were witnessed on Sept. 19 and 20 also in Saitama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, and Yamanashi Prefectures.

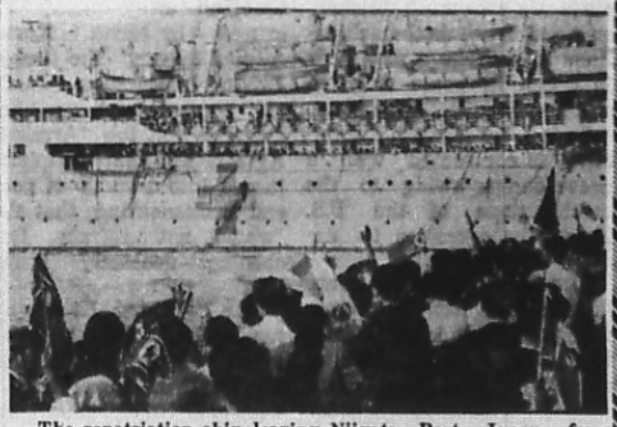
Some 60 representatives of the ranks of prospective returnees in Tokyo on Sept. 16 made a round of visits to the Japanese authorities concerned, and strongly demanded that they extend unconditionally the current repatriation agreement. In front of the Prime Minister's official residence, the petitioners shouted that the Japanese authorities should agree to the proposal made by the DPRK Red Cross delegation leader for immediately extending the existing repatriation agreement. Their demand for an interview with competent officials was flatly turned down and they were forced back by police from nearing the building.

Earlier, on Sept. 14, a group of 40 men representing prospective returnees living in Hyogo visited the Hyogo Prefectural Government Office and the chapter of the Japan Red Cross in the prefecture and demanded immediate extension of the repatriation agreement for another year as it is. Petition movements in Hyogo Prefecture are involving an ever greater number of Koreans in them. Since Sept. 9 alone, some 200,000 handbills appealing for the defense of Koreans' right to repatriation have been distributed in many parts of the prefecture.

Similar petition movements were launched also that day by some 40 Korean people in Gumma Prefecture and by those in Hokkaido and Gifu Prefecture.

Earlier, on Sept. 11, some 400 Koreans living in Kanagawa, Gumma and Ibaraki Prefectures, as well as in the Santama district near Tokyo, held petition movements.

153rd Repatriation Boat Leaves for Chongjin



The repatriation ship leaving Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin, the DPRK, with the 153rd group of Korean compatriots on board (4:00 p.m. Sept. 24)

The 153rd repatriation ship on Sept. 24 left Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin, the DPRK, taking many Korean compatriots on board. With this, the number of the Koreans who were repatriated to their home country, has reached 88,935.

The repatriation boat had arrived in Niigata Port, on Sept. 20.

Despite the Japanese authorities' argument that the prospective Korean returnees have drastically decreased in number, and that, accordingly, they are going to unilaterally terminate the repatriation service as from Nov. 12 of this year, it is true that there are actually some 17,800 Koreans who have already registered their applications for repatriation with Japanese offices concerned.

Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks (11th-13th Sessions)

The following are the gists of the 11th-13th sessions of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks held in Moscow to discuss questions regarding unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan.

On Sept. 11, an unofficial meeting of Korea-Japan Red Cross delegations was held, at the request of the Japanese side.

Toward the end of the meeting, Chun In Chul, leader of the Korean delegation, lodged a stern protest with the Japanese side against its barbarous suppression of Korean citizens in Japan fighting for the defense of their sacred right to repatriation, and delivered a copy of the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK, issued on Sept. 9 in this connection.

Prior to this, on the evening of Sept. 8, private contact was made between the leaders of the two delegations, at the request of the Japanese side.

At the 11th session held on the morning of Sept. 8, the Japanese side said that it could not make any responsible commitment, even if the talks were continued unless it returned to Japan and held consultations with the Japanese Government and other authorities concerned. Then it suggested that the two delegations have unofficial contact on the evening of that day.

After requesting the Korean side not to disclose the content of the unofficial talk, the Japanese side lost no time in one-sidedly circulating the content of the meeting. Under the circumstances, the Korean delegation side requested that the regular, official session be resumed.

At the 12th session of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks on Sept. 16, the Korean side pungently denounced the Japanese side's intrigues to break up the talks and proposed to invite to the talks a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), the party concerned.

At the session, head of the delegation of the Korean side pressed the Japanese side to account for the question of discontinuing the talks which it had raised at the unofficial talks. Head of the Japanese side Tanabe, afraid of being branded as the saboteur of the talks, dared not answer point-blank, but gave a nebulous answer that his side had not made an official proposal but only expressed that hope.

The Korean side made the following proposal to the Japanese side as an important step for the successful progress of the current talks:

We deem it most wise to listen directly to the opinions of Koreans citizens in Japan themselves, the party concerned, as to a number of questions such as: Can it be said that the purport of the present repatriation agreement has really been attained? Is repatriation possible without this agreement? Is it right that Korean citizens in Japan should return home on their own responsibility and at their own expenses?

Therefore, we formally propose to invite here to Moscow a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which represents the rights and interests of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, to participate in the current talks. The representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan attending the talks should of course be allowed to return to Japan after the talks.

The 13th session of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks was held on Sept. 18.

At the previous session on Sept. 16, the Korean side had made a reasonable and just proposal for inviting a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) to attend the talks, as an important step for breaking the deadlock created before the talks, owing to the untenable stand of the Japanese side.

At the 13th session, the Japanese side turned down this proposal without any justifiable ground. It babbled that there was no need to invite a representative of CHONGRYUN, repeating its fantastic cliche that the route of repatriation would remain open for the Korean citizens in Japan after the annulment of the repatriation agreement.

The Korean side asked the Japanese side how it could say that the route of repatriation would remain open when the Korean citizens in Japan would find themselves tied down in Japan after the abrogation of the existing repatriation agreement and why it was wrong to invite a representative of the Korean citizens in Japan, the party concerned, and consult with him about the matter.

The Japanese side refused further discussion of any question and openly raised the demand for discontinuing the talks, setting off a bombast that there was no need to continue the talks, if the Korean side did not believe in the administrative measures which it said the Japanese Government was taking in connection with the repatriation question.

The Korean side strongly denounced the Japanese side's attempt to break up the talks.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

Flays U.S. for Anti-Communist Row

Recently the U.S. imperialists are ever more viciously engaged in criminal machinations to provoke a new war in Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Today the Korean armistice is confronted with a grave danger owing to the machinations of the U.S. imperialist agressors to unleash a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are kicking up a new "anti-communist" racket in an attempt to justify their policies of aggression and war, cover up their scheme for the provocation of a new war in Korea and legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army.

The press reports that a "blow-up of a freight train" carrying war supplies for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occurred south of Woonjung Station on the Kyung-i Line, South Korea, on Sept. 13.

Alleging that the "blow-up of an army train" was caused by North Korean "armed agents," the puppet Public Information Minister of South Korea publicly declared that the "Armistice Agreement has completely turned into a scrap of paper and is clamouring that they "would not refrain from opening necessary hostilities."

The Pak Jung Hi clique's racket shows that they have taken a new step in their machinations to provoke a war against the northern half of our Republic.

On Sept. 15 the U.S. State Department issued a statement saying that it shared the same views with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The "UNCURK," an instrument of the U.S. imperialists for covering up their aggression of Korea, also joined and chimed in with the "anti-communist" racket of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppets.

As the anti-U.S., patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for the right to existence, democratic freedom and the reunification of the country is on an upsurge and their military fascist terror rule over South Korea is slipping deeper into a crisis, today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are frantically trying to further step up new war provocation machinations against the northern part of the Republic and divert the attention of the South Korean people, clamouring about the non-existent communist "menace" and "intrusion" from the north.

Some time ago, the Pak Jung Hi clique brought such groundless charges as having "contact with North Korea" and being "communist agents" against many patriotic figures including scholars and men of culture and arts of South Korea as well as South Korean intellectuals abroad, and arrested and imprisoned them en masse.

Alleging the latest fresh "blow-up of a U.S. army train" that occurred in South Korea was caused by a "subversive act" of the "armed agents" who "infiltrated" from the north, they are raising an "anti-communist" racket against our Republic.

It is too natural for the South Korean people to wage struggle of all forms including armed struggles against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are imposing unbearable calamities and sufferings upon them.

Where there is oppression by the imperialists, there is bound to be resistance by the people.

The fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges in South Korea will further awaken the South Korean people and further heighten the flames of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle which, in the long run, is bound to destroy the colonial system of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is now further stepping up its war policy and fascist suppression in an attempt to save its inevitable doom.

The U.S. imperialists have all the more frantically tried to unleash a new war in Korea since Johnson's visit to South Korea.

Owing to this, the danger of a new war breaking at any time in Korea is further growing as the days go by.

This is not only a menace to peace and security in Korea but also to peace in Asia and the world.

With no fabrication of "anti-communist" racket can the U.S. imperialists and their minions, who are running amuck to wreck the armistice and provoke a new aggressive war, cover up their criminal acts or deceive the South Korean people and world public opinion.

Today the question of forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea is an urgent problem whose solution brooks no further delay.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the socialist countries and the Governments and peoples of all countries of the world which value peace will denounce the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and express more active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the righteous struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and accomplishing the historic cause of the country's reunification.

The Korean people do not want war but are never afraid of it.

Today, our People's Army has been built up as a revolutionary army, each man capable of tackling 100 enemies, which has been trained into a cadre army and modernized, the entire people have been placed under arms and the whole land has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

We are fully prepared to wipe out the enemy at one stroke, whenever and wherever the enemy may intrude into the northern half of the Republic.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare unleash a new war in Korea, defying the repeated warning of the Korean people, it will end in their own shameful and final defeat.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique must not run wild.

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

It is four years since the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was set up on Sept. 30, 1963, under the direct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Premier Kim Il Sung.

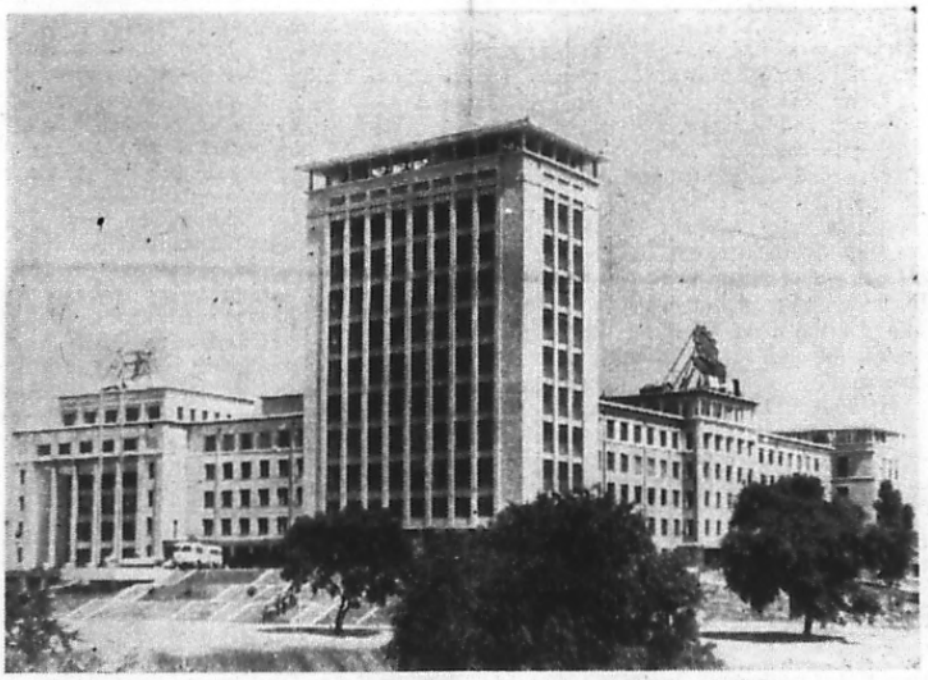
Situated in the centre of the capital, the palace with a floor space of some 47,500 square metres is another precious gift of architecture presented by the State to our rising generation.

The palace consists of a 13-story tower (44.8 metres in height), a 5-story main building, a 7-story theatre and its annex and a 13.5 metre-high structure with a two-fold dome.

Taking active part in all circles, tens of thousands of students and children from various parts of the country as well as in the capital enjoy their activities now at laboratories, now at recreation rooms where all kinds of facilities and instruments are placed at their disposal.

Consisting of more than 70 circles, the circle system is divided, according to all the domains of the people's economy, into the following eight research sections on: general arts, literature, physical culture, fine arts, scientific technique, animals and plants, mass culture and work method.

For instance, the first room that is on the right on the first floor of the main building is an electric machine study room belonging to the scientific technique research section.



A panoramic view of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

Some 300 kinds of machines and apparatuses are arranged on the benches. They include: electric-motors, generators, desk drilling machines, desk grinders, a hand press and many others.

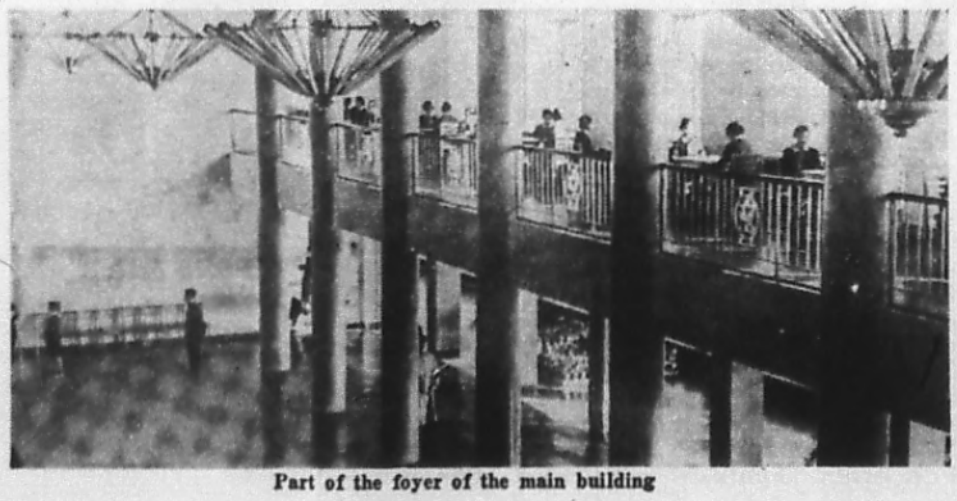
The physics laboratory on the second floor consists of three research rooms: one is for electricity, another for dynamics and the other for optics. They are equipped with combined electric apparatuses, measuring apparatuses, resistors, instruments for the study of kinematic laws on natural phenomena; and many instruments needed for optical experiments such as solid expansion apratuses, line expansion apparatuses, microscopes, micrometres, reflecting telescopes and so forth.

The tower building boasts amusement halls, international friendship rooms, exhibition halls, "Our Glorious Fatherland" room, an astronomical laboratory and others.

In particular, the group dance hall and mass culture hall are really magnificent. They were built so elaborately as to meet diverse tastes and requirements of our young enthusiasts.

All the boys and girls studying at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace are firmly resolved to devote all their strength, knowledge and energy to the noble cause of socialist creation which their revolutionary forefathers in the 30's heroically struggled for.

They will continue to spare no efforts to cultivate further their skill and ability to glorify the communist morrow of their country, to live up to the expectations of the fatherland and the leader.



Part of the foyer of the main building

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